

AUTHOR FROM SOUTH AFRICA

MUCH ADVENTURE IN CYNTHIA STOCKLEY'S EARLY LIFE.

She Worked Among Native Lepers, Went on Venturesome Journeys and Saw Uprisings. Acted as Well as Wrote at the Start of Her Career in London.

Mrs. Cynthia Stockley is one of the few writers on South Africa who can claim as their own by birth and upbringing that land of sunshine and sorrow, and she makes the claim boastfully, although for her, as for most who have dwelt there long, Africa is a country peopled with ghosts and haunted by memories. Of Irish parentage Mrs. Stockley was born at Bloemfontein in 1876, and she lived there for the first twelve years of her life under much the same conditions as those she has described in her novel "Poppy." Poppy's childhood was her own, with many dramatic incidents left untold. She achieved her education mainly in the school of life.

One part of her life there she is always glad to look back upon, a period of two years when she lived with a very wise and good woman, "Sister Maria," an Anglican church nun and aunt of the Minister for Native Affairs in the present Union Government of South Africa. By permission Sister Maria had detached herself from her community in order to devote herself to the sick and needy of the native population, and with her Mrs. Stockley taught and tended the colored lepers, who were not so isolated except that the huts they inhabited were upon the outskirts of the native quarter. A vivid memory remains of an open air confirmation of lepers, followed by a procession of brilliant sunshine and a purple sky in the flat veldt beyond the town of Bloemfontein; a half ring of seated men and women chanting with the wailing melody of native voices one of the old hymn tunes; some leprosy children crawling in the sunshine and playing with the ants, at a short distance behind an old, broken-down wagon. Bishop Knibb, Bruce robing himself in the same glory of ecclesiastical embroidery and color as he would have assumed to lay hands upon the children of kings; Sister Maria, old and beautiful, with radiant eyes, seated upon an empty paraffin tin, drawing from the concertina in her hands strains of triumph and gladness; the communion set out with linen and lace upon an old packing case; and a line of figures with uplifted faces distorted and seared by the "silvery death," but full of awe and wonder, waiting breathlessly for the laying on of hands and the administration of the sacrament.

In the meantime Mrs. Stockley pursued the uneven course of her education, for though able to speak Basuto and Zulu like a native and Dutch like a Boer, she had an instinct that these accomplishments would be of little use to her in the civilized world she meant some day to know. Therefore, under the guidance of Sister Maria, she studied French and German and incidentally was encouraged to write. The old nun used to tell her she possessed a fine sense of the dramatic, and the budding author was grateful for the praise.

Later she lived in Kimberley, and from there as a girl of 17 she travelled to Mafeking, being the first white girl to set out alone on that wild and rough journey of nearly six hundred miles. In these days the trip is almost as simple and comfortable as the route from Paris to Monte Carlo, but in 1893 the path laid down by Cecil Rhodes' "boys" to the newest bit of empire was beset with perils and full of strange adventures for the inexperienced. "Adventures came and ate out of her hand," as Richard Harding Davis has it, but being of those to whom adventure is as the breath of life she fed them gladly and with a zest.

Arrived at Fort Victoria, she was just in time to wave farewell to the Victoria column off to subjugate Lobengula, King of the Matabele; Alan Wilson and his comrades who fell at Shangani, among them being Mrs. Stockley's brother-in-law, Capt. Harry Greenfield. At the end of the Matabele war she went with her sister to live at Fort Salisbury, where for some time she enjoyed the distinction of being the only unmarried girl.

In Salisbury in 1895 she married Philip George Stockley, second son of Col. H. W. Stockley, Royal Artillery, an officer in the Mafeking Mounted Police, and she made her home at a time when the war between her husband was in command. There she lived through the "bad year of 1896," the black year that no Rhodesian can recall without a shudder, when from tranquil prosperity the country was suddenly stricken from end to end with misfortunes. Rinderpest, that incurable cattle plague, broke out, and farmers and traders were ruined. The steamship Drummond Castle went down with a number of Rhodesians on board. News of the Jambon rail disaster came from the north, and the tidings that Dr. Jim lay under sentence of death in Pretoria jail, while Cecil Rhodes sat at Groot Schuur tasting defeat for the first time in his career. As a crowning horror the Matabele, backed this time by the Mashonas, rose in a second rebellion and murdered the white people who, ever they were, lived in small numbers. That was Rhodesian life, but, however, hardly any one escaped personal grief.

When the rising was finally quelled and people returned at last from the laager to their homes, the country was ransacked and ruined, with garments and family belongings flung to the four winds. The bedroom huts, for nearly every one lived in thatched huts, had been sacked. Linings and draperies had been torn from the walls, every cushion had been stabbed with assegais and pictures and china had been smashed. "Entirely new," never actually attacked by the Mashonas, who wanted to see how things went with the Matabele, and when things went ill they decided to remain neutral, but they had a habit of coming out in little herds and doing all the damage they could to the property of the whites.

Deciding that for a time she had borne as much as she could stand of roughing it, and for the sake of her little daughter, Mrs. Stockley now left Rhodesia with about fifty other people, all seeking health and respite from a strenuous life. She settled in New Natal, and there circumstances decreed that instead of returning to Rhodesia she should face the problem of earning her own living. Then came a time when a journalist, her first work being for the Natal Witness, the Government official organ, and consisting of articles on the personalities of members of the Legislative Assembly. Another crisis for greater things and in 1898 Mrs. Stockley left the land of her birth and set out for the land of her dreams.

She found London already packed full of women writers with ambition and few of them making the income she had left behind her in Natal. It was not easy to find a footing among the crowd, but by dint of sticking to her job she wedged in at last and began to get stories and articles into such papers and magazines as *Black and White*, *Pink and Blue*, *The Idler*, and *The Daily Leader*.

London, of course, offered for several South African papers.

In the interests of writing and for purposes of earning a salary, she gradually went on the stage at about this time. She was with F. R. Benson's

Shakespearean company throughout his London season at the old Lyceum in 1900, and she also travelled through England and Scotland with a Drury Lane drama. She was engaged to understudy the leading lady, but after the first few weeks it came about that she played the star part in the leading towns until the company started for Ireland, when for a curious reason of her own she dropped out of the company and returned to London. Loving Ireland and all things Celtic, Mrs. Stockley is very fond of visiting Ireland. She owns a small Irish property, but she has never seen it, and for fear of losing any of her ideals she has solved never to set foot on Irish soil.

Looking upon the acquaintance with men and cities as a writer's most valuable possession, she has always spent her money as fast as she made it in travel, and in this way has visited America, Norway, France, Italy, Russia and Holland. Her permanent home is in Paris, but she has also a hut in Normandy and sometimes lives in a martello tower in one of the Channel Islands.

Her first long novel was "Poppy," which won success on both sides of the Atlantic and is still selling well. It is also in the hands of being dramatized in New York by John Bitter and Ben Toot, for production during the coming season. Her new book, "The Claw," whose lines are laid in early Rhodesia, has just been published simultaneously in New York and London.

AUTHORS AND THEIR WORK. Irving Bacheller's book "Keeping Up With Times," has been dramatized by Mr. Bacheller and William Harlowe Briggs, and the play will be produced next season by Joseph Brooks. The play visualized the village of the book, Pointview, and the same characters are used to satirize present day extravagances.

Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin has returned from her visit to England, and is at her country place at Hollis, Me., for the summer. Her new book, "Mother Carey's Chickens," will be published by Houghton Mifflin Company next September.

Dr. James H. Snowden, author of "Basal Beliefs of Christianity," and "The World A Spiritual System," has accepted a call to the chair of systematic theology in the Western Theological Seminary of Pittsburgh. A similar call was recently extended to Dr. Snowden from the McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago, but the Pittsburgh school appealed to the author, more because of the fact that, being editor of the *Pittsburgh Courier*, which is published in Pittsburgh, it seemed more expedient for him to live in that city.

Miss Mary Johnston, whose latest novel, "The Long Roll," has just been published, sailed from New York recently for a summer's holiday in Europe. With her two sisters as companions, she will travel through Holland, Brittany and the Pyrenees, returning to this country the last of September. The Confederate soldier who is said to have accidentally shot Stonewall Jackson, and who is the chief character in "The Long Roll," has just died. He was known as Wild John Starves, and for about forty years had lived a hermit's life in the woods near Gaffney, S. C.

Scott Nearing, author of "Social Adjustments," and other works of political and economic interest, has sailed for Europe, where he will remain through the summer. Mr. Nearing has a new book in press which will be published in the early fall.

Will N. Harben left New York recently for Dalton, Ga., where he has leased a furnished house for the summer. Mrs. Harben accompanied him. Before leaving Mr. Harben's University has just published a new book, which he has made from his novel "Ann Boyd."

Having completed his work on the "Elementary Principles of Economics," which is to be published early this fall, Prof. Irving Fisher, Yale University, has sailed for Europe for an extended vacation.

Margie Patterson, whose first novel, "Fortunata," was published in the spring, has made her first stage appearance in London, appearing with Sir Charles Woodham, in which she was as successful as in her literary debut. Her only previous stage experience was in a Shakespearean memorial performance at Stratford. Miss Patterson has been abroad with her mother, Mrs. Patterson, who is already engaged in writing its successor.

J. B. Fletcher, professor of comparative literature at Columbia University, is at present traveling in Europe. It is expected that he will return late this fall, when a volume of his verse is to be published.

Keene Abbott, whose "A Melody in Silver" has just been published by Houghton Mifflin Company, is a Nebraska and was born and educated at Fremont in that State. He has published a newspaper in a frontier town of southern Oklahoma, and has a big tent for office and press room. Since 1903 he has been on the staff of the Omaha World-Herald.

Prof. E. W. Wood, whose "Physical Optics" has just been republished in an extensively revised and enlarged edition, is about to return from Europe, where he has been for the last year. He divided his time between France, Italy, Switzerland and England.

Dr. Eugene I. Swan, one of the editors of the new book "Harris's Camping and Scouting," points out that camping on a large scale involves a system like that of military camp. In preparing himself to take charge of a boys' camp Dr. Swan found a trip to Governors Island and gained valuable information from the surgeon in charge and the military officers in his quarters as camp director. He took all sorts of devices in use in armies, including the latest methods of the Japanese.

Dr. William M. Thomson, whose book "The Land and the Book," a description and commentary upon the land of the Bible, has just been issued in a new edition, was for twenty-five years a missionary in Syria and Palestine. Dr. Thomson's son, William Hanna Thomson, M. D., who was born in Beirut, Syria, is also a missionary and has shown an interest in religious subjects like that of his father. For a long period he conducted the Bible classes in connection with the Y. M. C. A. He wrote "Christ in the Old Testament," and "The Parables and Their Home," and has also contributed to the book "In After Days," published a short time ago, which gives the views of nine leading authors upon the subject of life after death. Many of the illustrations in "The Land and the Book" are from sketches by Dr. W. H. Thomson.

Prof. Stephen Leacock of McGill University, Montreal, Canada, spent Wednesday at the New York book publishing fair, and arrangements for the publication of his latest book, "Nonsense Novels," which the John Lane Company will issue about June 30. Mr. Leacock plans to return to New York for the first of July.

John Grier Hibben, whose latest book, "A Defence of Prejudice and Other Essays," has just been published by Scribner's, is the editor of the two series, "The Epochs of Philosophy" and "The Philosophy of the Epochs."

At present professor of logic at Princeton he came originally from Iowa, where his father was a clergyman. He was graduated from Princeton in 1881, being the youngest member of his class. In 1882 he took the master of arts degree, and in 1883 that of doctor of philosophy. He also studied in the Theological Seminary, and later in Berlin. He entered the Presbyterian ministry in 1882, leaving it in 1891 to devote himself to his studies. He taught logic and psychology and in 1897 became Stewart professor of logic.

PERPETUA

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SOCIETY WOMEN AS WRITERS

SOME LITERARY SUCCESSES WON IN NEW YORK.

Mrs. Wharton's Beginnings as an Author—Book of Poems Declared the Career of the Misses Duer—Others Who Have Published Verses, Novels and Plays.

The society women of New York who have taken up the work of literature have in many cases won real distinction. In the case of one woman who has always been accustomed to the most fashionable society of this country there has probably been greater success than any of her colleagues have known. Mrs. Edward Wharton, who is better known under her pen name of Edith Wharton, was Miss Edith Jones of Philadelphia. Her mother, one of the best known families there and she had thus known the most fashionable society of two cities.

She had been a student of literature for years before her first book of short stories was published and those who thought she had suddenly achieved the triumphs of literature were mistaken. Years of study and practice had preceded her appearance in print.

During this time she had lived the life of a mondaine of the first society in this country. Her household down to such details as the livery of the men on the box of her brougham was conducted in the most careful modern fashion. Her country home on Laurel Lake at Lenox was as much beyond criticism. Her flowers were the most beautiful grown there and her rooms were decorated with taste. She has always been regarded as a combination of a really literary celebrity and a thorough woman of the world. All these accomplishments were put to her credit in spite of rather bad health.

Her town house was always on Park avenue and her summer home for the past ten years has been at Lenox. Mrs. Wharton is now abroad and it is intimated that she may remain there. Mr. Wharton, who is making a trip around the world with John Morton, the author of "The House of the Dead," is to join Mrs. Wharton in Paris.

Miss Caroline Duer and her sister, formerly Miss Alice M. Duer and now the wife of Henry W. Miller, made their debut in letters a long time ago with a book of verse that attracted much attention. Mrs. Miller lives with her family at 62 East Fifty-third street. Miss Duer lives in the studio building at the corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-sixth street.

Both of these writers were so set upon by publishers for work of a certain kind that Miss Duer has often complained that the public has not yet had the opportunity to learn the work she feels herself capable of. Their stories of New York life are as much in demand as new and they are kept busy by the requests of the publishers for stories of only a certain kind are wanted from them.

Mrs. Archer Huntington, who has only recently come to New York to live, has appeared in the magazines with short stories, signing herself Helen Huntington. She was Miss Helen M. Gates.

Mrs. Morgan Goetsch has not only written in the last five years a number of short stories remarkable for their insight into masculine character but has also finished a novel. She was Miss Marie L. Gibson of Tuxedo.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, after appearing in the magazines with several desultory articles, has apparently given up her interest in literature for her more active propaganda in favor of the cause of woman suffrage.

There was a time when the poetess who expressed her poems to her friends no more than read out in a beautiful handwriting in her album or sent them to the contributors' corner of her favorite magazine. Now she submits them to the professional press and there many of them appear in the *Century*, *Harper's* and all sorts of devices in use in armies, including the latest methods of the Japanese.

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Mrs. Harrison was contemporary with the writer whose romances, written over the name of Julien Gordon, pleased readers of the preceding generation. There have always been prototypes

for the New York women of society who undertook a career in literature. Mrs. Sidney Harris as Miriam Coles, her maiden name, enjoyed success with "Rutledge," was a best seller before best sellers by that name were heard of. Anna Cora Mowatt confined her literary efforts to one play and after "Fashion" practically gave up authorship.

It is interesting to observe that in the list of New York women of society who have gone in for letters there are few who have remained in the ranks of the amateurs. Some of them have earned large sums by their writing, while not altogether dependent on it.

MAY USE AUTHOR'S REAL NAME
If He Didn't Copyright Story Published Under Nom de Plume.

If an author writes a story under an assumed name and fails to copyright it there is no law to prevent any one from publishing the story under the author's real name, according to a ruling by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday.

Edward S. Ellis, the veteran author, who has written scores of juvenile and historical works, wrote a juvenile story in 1890 called "In the Apache Country" and one in 1899 called "The White Mustang." He used the nom de plume "Lieut. R. H. Jayne." They appeared in a weekly magazine.

Thomas D. and Richard Hurst, publishers under the name of Hurst & Co., have recently printed and offered these stories for sale in book form under Mr. Ellis's name. He sued them for an injunction restraining further sale of the books, asked that all books sold be returned and destroyed and wanted \$10,000 damages for injury to his reputation.

Ellis insisted that although he didn't copyright the stories the defendants had no right to use his name without permission, and that such use was a violation of the statute relating to the use of a person's name for advertising purposes without his permission.

The court decided that since in this case when the defendants had the right to publish the stories under the writer's nom de plume they had the right to use his true name, because "the invention of a nom de plume gives the writer no increase of right over another who uses his own name, in the absence of a copyright." The court says "when the defendant published Ellis's name 'they published a truthful statement connected with the authorship of books which they had a right to print.'"

WRITTEN IN MANY PLACES.

Francis Perry Elliott's Account of His Novel, "The Haunted Pajamas."

Francis Perry Elliott, author of "The Haunted Pajamas," is of an old Southern family. His literary skill is inherited from his father. Much of Mr. Elliott's life has been spent in New York, where he was engaged in magazine work. His first literary connection was with Harper & Brothers, where he went from the headmaster of a school for girls at Tarrytown to the Hudson. At this school he found his wife among the pupils. Winifred McKenzie Payne.

Mr. Elliott says that he never sent off a manuscript without his wife's criticism and approval. "Her judgment was simply unerring, and I soon learned to trust it implicitly and to lean upon it." After the loss of his wife two years ago Mr. Elliott, who had completed the book, had to discuss with her and which she had taken down. Among these was a memorandum, "The Haunted Pajamas," which recalled the book's origin, discussion and proved the germ of the now published story.

"When I am asked where 'The Haunted Pajamas' was written, I hardly know what to reply," says Mr. Elliott. "I began in the Rocky Mountains, continued while among my wife's people in Iowa, revised at the old home down South at Nashville, and completed in New York. The final touches were made at 3 E. 57th street, the home of my wife's people, the McKenzies of Massachusetts."

MRS. STOWE'S MONEY LOSSES.
Her Earnings Through Her Books Lost in Other Enterprises.

"The little woman who made the great war," as Lincoln called Harriet Beecher Stowe, would have been 100 years old had she lived until June 1. Among the interesting facts brought out by the life of Mrs. Stowe written by Charles F. and Lyman Beecher Stowe, her son and her grandson, is that it never occurred to her that there was anything about "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the least likely to precipitate a war. She wrote the book with kindly feelings toward the South, and her aim was to be not only kind but generous.

After the war Mrs. Stowe went South and lived for a time in Florida. She was disappointed in her plan to write, but it failed disastrously. In other ways the stay in the South was a success, and everywhere Mrs. Stowe appears to have been treated with consideration.

After death they tried to raise oranges, but it did not succeed. Mrs. Stowe had \$100,000 in the bank, and then she founded the *Christian Union* with the brother, Henry Ward Beecher, and lost most of the rest of her money. She kept writing, but because her fame depended on her book the money was needed.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," which made so many fortunes, never yielded her more than a few hundred dollars.

Why Mommies Lipped.
From the London Globe.

Mommies, the great historian, on one occasion met an old pupil in the street of Berlin. The pupil stopped and respectfully greeted his master. Fairly well, was the reply, but I have noticed since the morning I have begun to limp. Old age, I suppose, is catching up with me.

The pupil had the greatest difficulty in keeping his countenance, for he had observed the professor come out of the academy. He placed one foot on the curb and the other in the roadway, and he was walking in this style when they met.



The House of the Seven Gabblers

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NEW BOOKS.

Continued from Seventh Page.

excellent pictures that explain the text.

An architectural manual on country houses, which the author admits are mislabeled "Bungalows," has been written by Mr. Henry H. Seyler (The John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia). The illustrations of exteriors and interiors suggest pretty expensive buildings, but the book provides suggestions for all as to construction, fittings and grounds.

Another book that will interest those who live in the country and will give them useful hints is "Grace Tabor's 'The Landscaping Gardening Book' (The John C. Winston Company). The art of late years has fallen into professional hands, but amateurs may at least try some of the things the author suggests. The author uses the Capuchin garden at Amalfi as one of her texts.

More suitable for the homely wants of the ordinary man is Mr. P. F. Rockwell's "Home Vegetable Gardening" (The John C. Winston Company). That seems practical and sensible. The information is applicable to farming on the smallest scale and the author does not insist on costly or scientific instruments. We admire the use of his book in one simple but necessary operation. With the information about planting and the peculiarities of the various plants is supplied the warning against the pests that threaten them and the means of exterminating them.

A Capital Book on London.

Large though Mr. G. R. Stirling Taylor's "An Historical Guide to London" (J. M. Dent and Company; E. P. Dutton and Company) is it does not pretend to be complete. Yet it is a helpful and interesting volume that gives a lot of information which every visitor to London will be glad to have, especially as none of it is to be found in the usual guide books. The author begins with a survey of London through the ages, telling what remains of each period and where it is to be found. He next takes his readers through the town by various itineraries, telling what the buildings are and mentioning the literary or historical associations connected with them.

Of more practical use for reference is the admirable gazetteer of London past and present, which fills more than half the book. This is arranged alphabetically and gives a compact historical account of nearly every place of importance in London. That term is not confined to the city, but includes the larger London embraced under the County Council's rule. The book is illustrated with many fine photographs. It would have been greatly improved if a few maps and plans had been provided.

Other Books.

When Mr. Wallace Irwin launched his brilliant Hoodlum sonnets on the world neither he nor any one else could imagine how much or how well he could be imitated. Sex is no bar to complete mastery of slang. Witness the eight sonnets which Elizabeth Gordon entitled "The Lyric Lilt of Lonesome Liz" (George W. Parker Art Company, Minneapolis). The emotions expressed are supposed to be those of a typewriter young woman. They begin thus:

Oh, Glee! The whole round world is on the bum!
As stale as a wad of last week's chewing gum.
I'm a man! I'm a man! I'm a man!
I'm a man! I'm a man! I'm a man!

The language, the atmosphere and the proper swing are all here. The sonnets are printed on tinted paper and each is illustrated with a comic picture.

A popular account of the constellations with pleasant literary discussions of astronomical matters will be found in "Half Hours With the Summer Stars" by Mary Proctor, a daughter of the late Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer (A. C. McClurg and Company). The chapters appeared originally in a Chicago newspaper. The book will be found convenient by amateur astronomers at summer resorts who do not care to go too deeply into the subject, for the stars are described as they will see them and the book is precise enough to settle all differences of opinion.

Two more volumes appear of the reissue of "The First Folio Shakespeare" in the convenient and very fully annotated little books published by Thomas Y. Crowell and Company. "The First Part of Henry the Fourth" and "The Second Part of Henry the Fourth," each edited by Charlotte Porter. The introductions are apparently new or revised, but the merits of the edition remain as when it first appeared; the copious notes, the various readings, the glossaries and the selections of criticism.

The "Year Book of the Pennsylvania Society for 1911," edited by the secretary, Barr Ferree (The Pennsylvania Society, New York), contains as usual a good deal of interesting antiquarian matter in addition to the records and speeches and other society matters. We note some facsimiles of early title pages and some boundary maps. The frontispiece is a portrait of the Hon. James M. Beck, LL. D., president of the society.

Plans for converting Madison, Wis., into an ornamental city such as the

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capital of a State should be are submitted by Mr. John Nolen in "Madison, a Model City" (The Author, Boston). It is unfortunately not what Madison is, but what Madison should, could or might be that he describes.

The Currier has published in honor of the celebration a booklet illustrating the interior splendor of its two great ships, a production worthy of notice here for the excellence both of its pictures and its print.

Books Received.
"Japanese Poetry," Basil Hall Chamberlain. (John Murray, London).
"The Doctrine of Evolution," Henry Edward Crampton, Ph. D. (Columbia University Press, Lenox and Buchner).
"Legends and Shadows," Hayden Scales. (The De Mille Company, New York).
"Uncle Polter," Alphonse Courlander. (Brentano).
"Shadow Shapes," Maude Annesley. (John Lane Company).
"Perpetua," Dion Clayton Cathrop. (John Lane Company).
"The Cross of Honour," Mary Openshaw. (Small, Maynard and Company, Boston).
"The Big League," Charles E. Van Loan. (Small, Maynard and Company).
"The Garden of the Sun," Capt. T. J. Powers. (Small, Maynard and Company).
"Histories of the First Battalion Naval Militia, New York," Telfair Marriott Minton. (G. P. Putnam's Sons).
"Psychic Phenomena, Science and Immortality," Henry Francis. (Scribner, French and Company, Boston).
"Triquary," W. H. Koebel. (Charles Scribner's Sons).
"Non Churchgoing: Its Reasons and Remedies," Edited by W. Forbes Gray. (Fleming H. Revell Company).
"William Scott Adams," Henry D. Porter. M. D. D. (Fleming H. Revell Company).
"The Big League," Charles E. Van Loan. (Small, Maynard and Company).
"Grow Old Along with Me," James M. Campbell. D. D. (Fleming H. Revell Company).
"Books and How to Make the Most of Them," John Hosmer Penland. (C. W. Bardeen, Strassburg).
"Other Laws," John Parkinson. (John Lane Company).
"Socialism and Individualism," Sidney Webb. (Small, Maynard and Company).
"Bernard Shaw, Sidney Hall and Sir Oliver Lodge," John Lane Company.
"Master Christopher," Mrs. Henry De La Pasture. (E. P. Dutton and Company).

THE MAKING OF BOOKS.
"Queed," the first novel by Henry Seidner Harrison, is now in its twenty-sixth edition. The publishers, Houghton Mifflin Company, report that in order to supply the demand they have been obliged to get out a new impression practically every week since its publication.

Moffat, Yard & Co. announce for immediate publication a new edition of J. C. Smith's "Henry Northcote," originally published elsewhere and now made uniform with this author's other works published by this house. They also announce the fifth printing of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's allegory, "The Land of the Blue Flower," the eleventh printing of "The House of Bondage," by R. W. Karman, second printing of Ralph Henry Barbour's "The House in the Hedge," and the third edition, with corrections, of C. W. Saleeby's "Parenthood and Race Culture."

A new edition, with many corrections, of "How to Appreciate Prints," by Frank Weinkam, a catalog of prints in the New York Public Library, is now ready. This is the fourth edition.

Max Martin's novel of adventure, "Are You My Wife?" has been published in England under the title of "The Wife He Never Saw." Mr. Martin has gone for the summer to West Balaun, Me., where he will complete his new "Britz" story, "The Substitute Prisoner."

Harper & Bros. announce that they are reprinting three of their books: "Keeping Up With Times," by Irving Bacheller, "Katherine," by Elmer Macartney Lane, and "The Spoilers," by Rex Beach.

Moffat, Yard & Co. announce that there has been published in Tokyo, a Japanese edition of "The Riddle of Personality," by H. Addington Bruce.